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Mr. J. D. Everett and His Apiary.

BY THE EDITOR.

Early in the season we were invited by Mr. J. D. Everett, of Oak Park, Ill., to visit his home and apiary, and finally, on Aug. 8, we found time to accept the kindly invitation.

Well, before we reached our home, 6 miles north of Chicago, we had almost wished we had waited for a cooler day. But with that exception we had a very enjoyable time, both at Mr. Everett's, and Miss Marchant's, whose apiary we mention on page 553.

Mr. Everett has a delightful home—a regular mansion to live in, and a “queen”-ly wife to preside over all. His lot is 70x300 feet, so the bees are a sufficient distance from the street never to cause any trouble, being on the further end of the 300 feet. Between the bee-yard (which we are permitted to show herewith) and the house is the horse-barn, in the upper part of which Mr. Everett has a complete shop for making hives and all needful bee-appliances except sections and comb foundation. He has a Barnes' saw with which to cut the material. His work is remarkably neat and well done.



Apiary of Mr. J. D. Everett, Oak Park, Ill.—All Heddon Divisible-Brood-Chamber Hives.

Oak Park is about 10 miles directly west of Chicago, in the midst of a sweet clover region. It is one of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs. The streets are wide, and on either side are rows of grand trees that make a delightful shade—especially so the day we were there, when the thermometer indicated 100° in the shadiest kind of a shade. Was it hot?

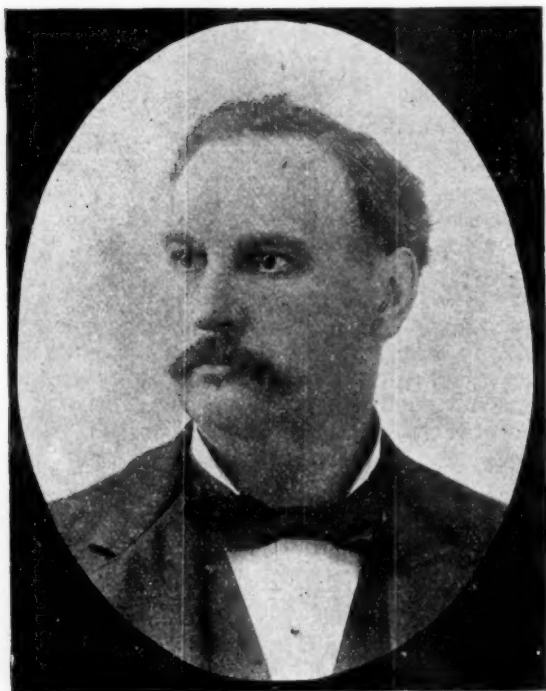
Mr. Everett takes much pride in having everything made in an exact manner, doing all this work himself, and he is never so happy as when at work in his shop or with the bees.

He also has a \$75 camera, and complete photographic outfit, including the dark room and all necessary chemicals for developing the pictures. By the way, the one of the apiary

here shown was taken by himself. He was not quite sure it was a first-class picture, as the camera failed to work satisfactorily, we believe. As this, of course, is being written before this number of the Bee Journal can be printed, we cannot say just how well the picture will look after taken from the press. We hope it will be clear and good, for we have never seen a neater apiary than is Mr. Everett's, and we desire all to have a good view of it.

Mr. E. shows much taste in painting his hives. The hive-stand is white, the hive bottom-board red, the brood-chamber white, the wood-zinc queen-excluder red, the supers blue, and the hive-cover and shade-board white. Thus it is red, white and blue—giving the apiary a very patriotic appearance.

We wish to call attention to the clean ground upon which Mr. Everett's apiary stands. It is a sort of fine gravel or



Mr. J. D. Everett.

sand, and scarcely a blade of grass or weed grows upon it. His chickens roam at will over the yard, and perhaps help to keep down the little grass. He says they never eat any of the bees, so far as he knows.

At the east and west ends of the bee-yard there are shallow tubs of water—perhaps 6 inches deep and 2 feet in diameter, in which are put pieces of wood upon which the bees can stand to sip. Both tubs were well patronized, as shown by their "living rim" of bees, and also many on the wood pieces. The water is changed often.

Mr. Everett was born Jan. 5, 1849, on the banks of the upper Tennessee river, in Sullivan county, and during the period from 1859 to 1866, he lived in Lee county, Va. He first became interested in bees while a child, his grandfather and father both keeping them in a small way. He left the South in 1866, coming to Chicago, where he lived until 1888, when he moved to Oak Park. Mr. Everett had always had a desire to keep bees, but the opportunity did not present itself until he moved to Oak Park.

In 1893 he sent to Michigan, and purchased two colonies from Mr. James Heddon. He has experimented quite extensively with them, and now has 65 colonies, although he intends to double them up before putting them into winter quarters.

He uses the Heddon double brood-chamber hive, hives all swarms in a half brood-chamber, and pushes them into the supers as fast as possible. When the honey season is about over, he puts two of the half brood-chambers together, and puts on next to the bees a honey-board, with blanket of wool lined with cotton-duck. For wintering he also uses a three-inch tray for each hive, which has three one-inch auger-holes on the sides and back, covered with wire netting; this tray has the upper edge all around rabbeted out one-half inch deep, so the hive taken off of the bottom-board telescopes into it one-half inch, leaving a space of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the bottom of the frames and the bottom of the tray. In the front end of the tray the lower half is movable, so that it can be taken out to remove dead bees. However, he has never had occasion to remove any, as they have so much room below the frames that they do not seem to give any trouble. He put away 31 colonies last fall, in the cellar, piling the hives up like empty boxes, and every colony came out alive last spring.

Mr. Everett's bees have done fairly well this season, as he thinks he will secure about 1,200 pounds of beautiful comb honey, besides the increase of colonies. He doesn't make any effort to control swarming, as he believes Nature's way the best, although a little troublesome at times. After July 1st he forces the swarms into the weakest colonies.

Mrs. Everett takes great interest in the apiary, and oversees the putting away of honey, and naturally a fair share of the returns. Mrs. E. was born in Henry county, Illinois. They were married Oct. 15, 1871, one week after the great Chicago fire, by candle light.

We may say further that though Mr. Everett is successful with bees, of course he does not depend at all upon them for an existence—not much—for he has been with the well-known Chicago wholesale dry-goods firm, John V. Farwell Company, for about 30 years, and holds a responsible position at a deservedly good salary. But his highest ambition is some day to own a nice little farm of 40 acres somewhere in the rich agricultural portion of northern Illinois, there to live surrounded with bees, poultry, and various kinds of pets. We hope he may soon have his heart's desire.



Season's Record—Observations and Reflections

BY EDWIN BEVINS.

We have been having some rainy days, and the bees are taking a rest, and that gives me an opportunity to record some of the work done, some of the observations made, and some of the reflections to which these operations and observations give rise in this year of our Lord, 1896.

Just before the rains came I noticed a colony of bees that seemed to have suspended work, although the other colonies in the yard were all in a state of great activity. This was a colony that built up so late that I did not think it would do much work in the sections, so I put on another hive-body filled with empty comb and frames of foundation, placing bee-zinc between the two stories, and left the bees to do what they would. To-day (July 24) I looked in to see if I could find out the reason for their inactivity. I found the frames of the upper story all well filled with comb, which was nearly filled with sealed honey. In the center of the lower half of each frame there was a patch of empty cells. This patch was in the shape of a half-moon. All the other cells were filled and sealed clear up to the edges of this half-moon, but there were no signs that the bees intended doing anything with those empty cells. Did they leave them unfilled with the expectation that the queen below would come up and fill them with eggs? or was it an invitation to the bee-keeper to put a queen in the upper story? I took out two frames, giving them to nuclei that were not strong enough in workers to

gather much honey for themselves, and replaced with frames having starters only.

I determined last spring that I would keep such close watch over the yard this season that no swarm should issue unobserved. But the very first one that issued got away. I had been expecting some swarms, and was careful to be around where they could be seen or heard, but one day about 11 o'clock somebody who was canvassing for something or other came along, and my attention was drawn from the bees. Then the canvasser wanted some dinner. When we went out from dinner a big swarm was just rising above an apple-tree, where it had clustered, and taking its departure for some hollow tree in the forest to the southward. I would have refused ten dollars for the queen that went with the swarm. Then I wished a murrain might take the whole canvassing tribe, and all its relations near and remote.

The next day I watched until getting hot and tired I went into the house for a few moment's rest. When I went out again a swarm having at its head a daughter of the queen lost the day before had gone to the southward, too. Then I concluded that watching for swarms was a failure, and began to think that I should have to resort to the clipping of queens' wings, and the use of swarm-guards and queen-traps, but I must confess that I would rather not.

One of my big colonies in one of the big hives swarmed unexpectedly, and the swarm was a big one. I resolved to utilize it for the production of comb honey. I hived it on nine frames with starters, in a hive 12 inches deep, and put on a super filled with 28 sections. The old colony has filled and sealed 20 such frames as are used in the Dadant hive for extracted honey, and have 10 more half filled. The swarm seems likely to fill the 28 sections besides filling the nine frames in the brood-chamber.

I have given my bees in both the small hives and large hives unlimited room this season, and have had but two or three second swarms, and not many prime ones. A good many of the colonies in the little hives have not swarmed at all, though the season has been the best one for honey I have known. One colony in an 8-frame dovetailed hive has completed 72 sections, and will fill 24 more. This colony was not stimulated. Another colony in the same kind of hive was fed frequently in order that I might see what kind of a record it would make. This is its record up to date:

Before the honey-flow began two frames of brood were taken from it to strengthen other colonies. Two supers were put on the hive early, and partly filled. Then the colony swarmed, the swarm was hived on the old stand, and the old hive moved to another stand. Since then 48 completed sections have been taken from the swarm, and it has 48 more nearly completed. The old colony had a super of 24 sections placed on it, and it looks as if the bees would fill and seal them all.

I wish to take this public way of asking "The Dadants" if the objection, that is made on page 240 of Langstroth Revised, to the use of dividing hives—or what amounts to the same thing, dividing colonies in half, leaving one-half without a queen—is not greatly modified, if not removed altogether, by the use of comb foundation. The objection is that the queenless half will build cells too large for the rearing of workers. Well, if the practice is heretical, then I am a heretic. I divided a colony in half that got very strong long before there was any work to do in the fields, and filled up the hives with frames of foundation. The work of the half having the queen will amount to about a hundred sections; the work of the queenless half to 24, and as these 24 are about completed, I shall take two or three frames of brood from the hive to start another colony, of course buying a queen for it, and helping it with frames from other colonies. I have not had so much swarming as I would like to have had, but honey will buy bees.

I will not close without a word on the "use and abuse of" comb foundation." I shall never forgive Mr. Hutchinson for the trouble he gave me in trying to find out where the abuse comes in. After laboring laboriously to show when it may profitably be dispensed with in the brood-frames, he gave the whole case away when he says that if we would be sure of straight combs in the brood-chamber we *must* use full sheets of foundation. We can sometimes get straight combs when full sheets are not used, but then we cannot be sure of them. Without straight combs we might as well not have movable frames. In the absence of foundation, Mr. Langstroth's invention would not be nearly so valuable as it is.

I know that straight combs can be secured by hiving swarms on a reduced number of frames with starters only, but that is a practice I would not care to follow to any great extent.

In the use of foundation I give the preference to the heavy grade. I know that Mr. E. R. Root pronounces it too expensive, but there is a satisfaction in using it that the use of the lighter grades does not give, and which goes far to compensate for the additional cost. Besides, where the honey-flow comes, as with me, almost wholly from white clover, I believe it pays in dollars and cents to use the heavy foundation.

While writing the above I thought of one other incident of my bee-keeping experience this season. One of my colonies swarmed June 14; I expected another swarm to issue eight days after, but none came out. Three or four more days passed and then a swarm came out, lit on a tree, and then returned to the hive. Two or three days more passed and then the swarm issued again, and again returned to the hive. This performance was repeated the same day. The next day the swarm came out and staid out. The day after another swarm issued from the same hive. Then I thought I would find out if possible what the rumpus was all about. I went to the hive and took out a frame of brood having on it ten queen-cells. Three of these were empty. The rest were sealed, but the cappings of three of them could be seen to move. I took the frame to another colony which I thought might be queenless, and cut out some cells to put in the supposed queenless hive. While doing this one queen issued and flew away. I cut out the other cells, using them where I thought they were needed, and returned the frame to the hive. Then I took out another frame having on it three queen-cells, which I gave frame and all to a queenless nucleus. Since making these manipulations that colony which swarmed so much has behaved very respectably.

When the weather began to get up into the 90's, some of my hives developed a "beard" of considerable size with great rapidity. I "shaved it off" promptly by placing $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch blocks between the hive and bottom-board in front.

Leon, Iowa.



Fifteen Years' Experience in Bee-Keeping.

BY MRS. SALLIE E. SHERMAN.

(Continued from page 533.)

I never tried sulphuring combs but once. That experience satisfied me. I tiered the hives up six stories high, having the bottom one empty. Into it I put the skillet in which was the fire and sulphur. I took every precaution possible that I knew of to keep from inhaling the fumes, but, unhappily for me, my olfactory organs are so well developed that I could not help smelling the terrible scent. My! my! but it almost took my breath away. It seemed that I was near Gehenna. It reminded me very much of the time that I slyly took a sulphur match and run out behind the negro house and struck it, and took a good sniff just to see how it smelt. It almost took my breath away. That was when I was a little child away

back in Old Georgia, and was the first match I had ever seen. I was all curiosity to find out the whys and wherefores of things. I couldn't see how in the world it was that a little square stick not larger than a broom-stem with a little something on the end of it could have fire in it and not burn without being struck against something. And then the scent—I had a great desire to smell of one. I assure you it only took one to satisfy me. The funny part of it is that in telling it a few years ago I found that my sister tried exactly the same experiment at the same place with the same results.

The whole winter through, when I went anywhere near those combs, I could smell the sulphur. I next tried to keep the combs free from the moth-worms by the use of spiders. I got large spiders and put them into the hive-caps in which I had the empty frames of comb. This succeeded fairly well, but was too much worry and trouble looking after them, so my next and last trial proved not only to be much the best, but was also the least trouble. I just let the bees take care of them, even though I had to tier the hives up three stories. This, of course, could not be done up North so successfully as here, where we have such mild winters. The winter problem is an unknown quantity here in this sunny clime.

A sight that was always intensely interesting to me was to watch the bees just before a shower of rain during the working season. Oh! how they would come in, helter-skelter, pell-mell, tumbling, as it were, over one another in their haste to get home with their gathered sweetness. When they come in thus is the best sign that I know of that rain will follow very soon.

Kerosene oil is decidedly the best thing that I ever used to loosen and clean both propolis and wax, either from the hands or any vessel to which it is adhering. Of course, both soap and water must be freely used in finishing up the job.

Just how far bees can work successfully I do not pretend to say, but mine have been known to go three miles in a direct line. It was when I had the only Italians in this part of the country that a gentleman found them at work three miles east of my apiary. They were working in such force that he thought there certainly must be a bee-tree close by, so he baited, lined and traced them to my apiary on three different occasions. This satisfied me that they could work successfully that distance. How much further than this they could work profitably, I am sure I do not know.

On two different occasions I had fine Italian queens to take wing and fly from the hive several days after successful introduction. The first one never returned, though I sat near the hive and watched impatiently for her until it was too dark to see a bee on the wing. Oh! how blank and badly I felt can only be realized by those who have had a like experience.

The second one I actually caught in my hands after she had gotten several feet from the hive. I put her back and closed the hive so that not a bee could leave. I let it remain closed until dark, then opened the entrance. After this she remained satisfied, and proved to be a very prolific and fine queen.

Along about this time I came to the conclusion that I lost rather than gained by opening the hive so often. I also learned from outside appearances to tell pretty well what was on the inside without so much manipulation. I soon learned from the peculiar movement of the bee to know when they had lost their queen, without opening their hive. I think that the novice loses a great deal by opening the hive too often, yet, it seems that they can learn their habits and peculiarities in no other way. Experience, after all, is the best teacher.

I had a good-sized bee-proof tent in which to do all necessary work, with a large wire-cloth window in the south side, through which I could not only get plenty of air, but could also see every colony in the yard, together with four gates, so I could see if any one was coming, which was at least a relief

to me. Were I again going to establish an apiary here, I should most certainly pattern after the one I had, in almost if not quite every detail. I had things, to my way of thinking, at least, so very conveniently arranged. The only change of any importance that I would make, would be that I would have my honey-room floor on the ground, so that I would not have to carry the honey up so many steps as I had to do.

When I saw that rubber gloves were advertised and recommended, I, of course, wanted a pair. The amusing part of it was the directions said that they were not numbered as other gloves, but just open the hand out and mark around it, and send the measure this way. Well, out I spread my hand, and took an ordinary lead pencil and marked around each finger and thumb thus spread out. Well, I guess you would have laughed to have seen those gloves. The measure was returned with the words, "Small hand," on it. I was mortified and ashamed of my stupidity; so much so that I never returned them to have them exchanged for a smaller pair. I could put both hands into one glove with quite a lot of spare room. Of course, they did me no good on account of their immense size.

The kind of gloves that I liked best and used most (when I used any at all), were made of a pair of thin cotton-socks, with a nick at the heel through which to put my thumb, with the toes cut off convex for the back of my hand, so as to cover the whole hand and fingers; concave on the inside, so that I could have free use of my whole hand. See?

By far the best fuel I have ever used was not "dead live-oak," but rotten elm. It is white, and breaks off in great layers—is easily broken into small enough pieces to fill into the smoker. Just put a live coal in first, and then the rotten elm, give a few puffs, set the smoker nozzle up, and it will continue to burn for hours, or as long as the fuel lasts, and oh! such a smoke as you will have! When I would be riding out for any purpose I was on the lookout for rotten elm, or cotton-wood, which was about as good as the elm.

Salado, Bell Co., Tex.

(Concluded next week.)



Supplying the Home Honey Market.

BY F. A. SNELL.

In about five weeks after my first visit is made to town No. 1, I again take a trip to the same place, with a supply of honey. On arrival I first call at the grocery where I left my honey to be sold on commission. The grocer informs me that he has sold quite a large part of my honey, and would like to have a new supply. This time he is ready to buy, and I sell him quite a lot of the comb, and also some of the extracted. After this time I sold him hundreds of pounds each year so long as he remained in the business, and, later, to his successor.

The others with whom I dealt on my first trip were next seen, and found ready for a new supply. When room would permit, and a number of cases of honey were taken, I would place the cases three or four deep, the small at the top, which we all know presents a very neat view of the honey-combs through the glass in the side of the case. One case was set to one side, from which to retail.

The grocers have, without exception, been pleased with my arrangement of the honey when so placed. Pails or cans are also placed where they may attract attention, the label being always placed in full view of those entering the stores.

I have found it very useful to give each grocer some hints as to where the honey should be kept during cool weather in fall and winter, so that it may not deteriorate. I have found that, nine times out of ten, if I say nothing about the matter, the honey will be put in the coldest part of the store, or in a back room, except the one case from which to retail; and in

one instance the larger part of the purchase was put into a damp cellar, and nearly ruined. The same I have found to be true in selling to private parties.

The bee-keeper must do a great deal of talking along this line of instruction. To old customers I do not now have much of this to do; but with new ones it seems as necessary as ever.

Right here is a very important point for all bee-keepers to consider. As good honey as can be produced may be nearly ruined by unwise handling; and when such deteriorated honey is consumed, it disgusts the consumer, nearly ruins future sales, and, where hundreds of pounds could have been sold, only tens are disposed of.

After supplying with the honey all the dealers named, and a few minutes spent in pleasant conversation, I take my leave, with the understanding that I will supply them so long as my stock of honey lasts; or, if no more is on hand, to call on them the next season if a crop is secured. And so I have aimed to keep my trade in all these towns by keeping them supplied when I have had any honey to sell, always aiming to make our deal as pleasant for my patrons as for myself. The honey should be well ripened, kept later in a hot, dry honey-room, put up for sale in the neatest way possible, and each package labeled with the name of the producer, etc., and sold for just what it is. If the honey is No. 1, sell it as such; if not, or only No. 2, use no deception, but deal honestly. In complying with the above, trade once gained will be held, and a clear conscience also.

Town designated as No. 3 is distant from my apiary 13 miles, and had at one time within its borders, and near by, fully 500 colonies of bees. Owing to the large number of bees kept, and over-supplying this market, the price of honey ruled low. If some of the honey produced there had been marketed in adjoining towns, paying prices might have been maintained; for the amount of honey produced in or near the other towns was slight. Many times the low prices realized for honey are our own fault, and are caused by the unwise or foolish distribution of our honey in marketing, as indicated above. Bee-keepers should consider this matter thoroughly from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We see some of our large cities overstocked with honey nearly every year, while other good markets are hardly considered. At present the town mentioned above has within its borders but few bees; but the people have come to think that they should not pay over 10 or 12 cents for the finest comb honey in section-boxes; or a large portion seem to at least. I never sold, or attempted to sell, any honey in that town until recent years, for two reasons, viz.: First, the market belonged to my bee-keeping friends living there; and, second, the prices did not suit me. Having a little other business, I thought to supplement it by taking along a few cases of comb honey and a few cans of extracted on this my first visit as a honey-seller.

On my arrival I drove up to a grocery, and tied my horse. The grocer was just placing some newly-arrived peaches out in front of his store. After a little conversation as to the fruit, I told him I had brought some honey to town, and would like to have him look at it. I took a case of comb honey from the buggy, and placed it near him where it could be inspected. The honey through the glass looked tempting. I removed the cover, then took out a few boxes for his inspection. He said he had never seen any neater honey than that, and it was well put up. Three or four townsmen came up and looked at the honey. He asked me what I was selling it at. I told him 15 cents per pound. He said he had no fault to find with the honey; but when honey had to be retailed at over 12 or 15 cents, it was slow selling in their town.

I informed him that, in the other towns, I was selling at 15 cents, and no complaint. He declined to take any. I then had him sample the extracted. He thought it fine. I gave him the price, stating that no one should find fault with

the price he could sell this at; but my efforts with him were apparently in vain.

Right here I wish to say that, in this town, those new in the extracting business had, years before, taken unripe honey from their bees and sold it, which had nearly ruined the sale of honey in this form, as it fermented, and was not fit to sell as honey.

I next called at grocery No. 2. Finding them busy, I waited until they had a little leisure. I noticed an old case containing, perhaps, 25 one-pound sections, all daubed with propolis, sections and combs dark, looking as if they had been in use many years. The combs were only partially filled with honey, and, of course, not capped. At a leisure moment I made my business known, and I secured their permission to bring in a case of my honey. It was viewed through the glass readily. I removed the cover, and took out some of the boxes for their inspection. The honey suited them. My price was asked and given.

"We have some comb honey over here," showing that first noticed by me on entering their store. I asked who produced it, and learned that he was an old friend, and a man of intelligence quite above the average. I knew him to be, as the reader knows well, not made for a bee-keeper. At first I sold them one case of the honey. I stated that I should not be in with honey that season again, and would think they could readily sell more, but that they were to be the judges in that matter. They took one more case, thinking also that they could do so. As they had a supply of extracted, I made no sale, but let them sample my own. The price was 15 cents per pound for the two cases. I left, with the encouragement of probable future sales.

The next grocery was visited, and I found it unsupplied with honey; so I effected a small sale of comb and extracted, and shall try to supply that store with honey in the future, if I am so fortunate as to get a crop of honey.

A few cans of the extracted were sold before leaving town, to private parties, for home use.

Where I have made sales of any consequence of extracted honey at the stores, I have not retailed; but if no honey could be sold at the stores, I have felt free to retail it in any such town, either in or out of the comb. The results of the day in selling honey were limited, but the start had been made in opening up what may prove to be a fair market for honey near home at fair prices.—Gleanings.

Milledgeville, Ill.



Notes from Virgil—Something Historical.

BY EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

(Continued from page 534.)

They also seem to have begun early the study of the question of color, and in the days of our annotator, a few at least had begun to recognize the fact that the so-called ruler of the hive is a female.

"One shines with Gold, whom glorious Colors grace."

"The Queen (for Mr. Butler will have it a Feminine Monarchy) is a fair, stately Bee, differing from the rest in shape and color; her Back a bright Brown, her Belly a sad yellow; her tongue and spear shorter than the other Bees, who both provide and fight for her.

"Two sorts they are,"

says Virgil; upon which the annotator remarks, "This plurality of Kings is observed by Aristotle. 'One,' saith he, 'is red, which is the better, the other black and spotted, twice as big as the rest.' Varro seems to make three Kinds, the black, red, and spotted; These are observed to be in the higher part of the Hive, and if there be any division among them, they destroy all but that one which is the best. This two sorts of

bees Mr. Butler disproved, only distinguishing them into tame and wild.

"Columella following the authority of Aristotle and Virgil most approves the small, long, light, shining with gold, distinguishing evenly with spots, and most gentle."

They also had an idea in early times of planting for bees.

"Set Thyme about their Roofs."

"With this Bees are observed to be much delighted, and to prefer it before all Flowers. Thence the Attick Honey is commended by Galen, and the Sicilian by Varro, both of these places abounding with that Herb."

They had weather prophets in that age, as well as this, and it seems they got their information from the bees.

"Nor from their Hives they stir when Rain is nigh."

"And when they perceive that either or both of these (Rain or Cold) are near, they fly not far from their Hive, but flying about the Hive they set upon them as upon Flowers. From these things the keepers of Bees foretell Tempests to the Husbandmen."

Here follows a theory as startling and revolutionary as that of "Spontaneous Generation" in this age:

"Tis strange that Bees such Customs should maintain.
Venus to scorn. In wanton Lust disdain
To waste their strength: and without throws they breed.
But cull from Leaves and various Flowers their Seed."

"This is one of those questions with which Philosophy hath been puzzell'd. Aristotle and Pliny deliver nothing certain upon it. Amongst several Opinions, our Author chooseth theirs, who affirm, That in Flowers and Herbs there is something corresponding to seed, which is by the Bees gathered, carried into their Hives, and cherish'd into Life."

They also began the discussion as to the age of bees.

"Though soon the term of their short Life doth glide,
(For the seventh Summer a full period gives)
Yet their Immortal Race forever lives."

"About the age of Bees (saith Mr. Butler) there are divers opinions, some thinking they may live four or five years, some six or seven, Aristotle speaks of a longer time, nine or ten: but the truth is, a Bee is but a years Bird, with some advantage; For the bees of the former year which until Gemini in the next year look so youthfully that you cannot discern them from their grown Nymphs, do from thenceforth change with manifest difference, wither'd, rough, whittish, ragged, etc."

They learned early the importance of the queen to the colony, but thought her a ruler instead of a mother. However, some have not gotten far from that idea yet.

"They honour him, and with a Martial sound,
Circle about, and strongly guard him round."

"If their Queen go forth, they attend her with a Guard before and behind; they which go before ever and anon returning, and looking back make signs of extraordinary Joy; in which manner they bring her home; if by her voice she bid them go, they swarm: Whil'st she cheereth them to Battel, they fight; if she droop and dye, they either languish and dye too, or yield to the Robbers, and fly away with them."

Butler. St. Joseph, Mo.

[Concluded next week.]

Only One Cent a Copy for copies of the American Bee Journal before Jan. 1, 1896. We have them running back for about 10 years. But you must let us select them, as we cannot furnish them in regular order, and probably not any particular copies. Just send us as many one-cent stamps as you may want old copies, and we will mail them to you.

The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.10.

Questions AND Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Bees from the South.

By getting a queen from the South, can I get a good working class of bees?
E. E.

ANSWER.—Just as in the North, you may get from the South an excellent strain of bees, or you may get some of the poorest. I suppose the mere fact of bees being in the South makes no difference in their character. Perhaps bees that had been for years wintered in a very severe climate might have a greater percentage of good winterers among them, from the fact that the poorer winterers would be killed out. But just as good winterers might be among the Southern bees. One advantage in Southern-bred bees is that they can be had earlier in the season than those in the North.

Showing Bees and Honey at Fairs.

Our county fair will open the first week in September, and they wish me to take a few colonies of my bees there. Now, I would like to hear what you would do. I have not one pound of comb honey in sections to show—nothing but about 50 pounds of extracted. How would it be to cage a queen and show cell-building, dipping cells, and transferring royal jelly and larvæ; also melting combs with the sun extractor? There has never been a colony of bees brought to our county fair, and if I bring one or two I will be the only one. I always get 25 cents for one-pound sections of comb honey, or five sections for one dollar, but not one to show, or sell. Would you bother about it, or not? Give me your good advice, and do not say "I don't know."
E. B. K.

ANSWER.—You're on the right track. It is hardly possible for you to show anything in the line of bees or bee-keeping that will not be of interest to the fair-going public. Be very careful, however, about having live bees at large at a fair on account of the danger of the bees stinging people and horses. Probably you can show nothing of more general interest than a single-frame hive with glass on both sides, so the people can see brood, worker and drone comb, queen, drones and workers. Couldn't you give them an object lesson in extracting honey? Have a few frames of honey to extract, keeping a sharp lookout for robber bees, or perhaps it would answer the purpose to have some empty combs, filling them by sprinkling water over them, then extracting the water. It's a very hard matter to get people to understand exactly what extracted honey is, but when the extractor is at work before their eyes the matter is easily understood. Of course the greater variety the better.

Killing a Colony of Bees.

I have had a colony of bees now three years, and it never stored any surplus honey. So I want to kill it. How can I do it?
G. S.

ANSWER.—The quickest way, perhaps, would be to blow them up with dynamite. A lot of small boys might be got to stone them. An objection to either of these plans is that the combs would be somewhat injured, and in the latter case, while it would give the small boys unbounded delight as well as a few stings, it would cultivate in them an undesirable spirit of cruelty. So it may be better to use the orthodox method of destroying them by brimstone. Dig a little pit in the ground, put into it some lighted rolls of rags and sulphur, and after dark, when all the bees have entered the hive, set fire to the rolls and set the hive over, putting rags around the bottom of the hive so that no bee may escape its proper doom.

But now are you sure those poor bees deserve death? Is it not just possible that they have done the best they could?

If there wasn't enough honey in the flowers to support them and give a surplus besides, it seems unjust to punish them so severely. I had a lot of bees that behaved the same as yours. In the year 1894 they not only gave no surplus, but they didn't even get their own living, and to get them through the winter and spring I had to feed them an even ton of granulated sugar.

The next year, 1895, although they got their own living, they gave me no surplus. Now, if at the beginning of the year 1896 I had said to them that they were doomed to die because they had been a loss instead of a profit to me for two years, I would have made a mistake, for this year they have given enough surplus to pay back the ton of sugar and leave me several hundred dollars besides. If no other bees around you are getting surplus, then you may be pretty sure it is not the fault of the bees, but next year may reward your patience. If other bees are getting honey and yours none, then the best thing is to give them another queen so as to change the breed. But please don't kill the poor little creatures for what they can't help.

How to Make Honey-Vinegar.

Please tell us in the American Bee Journal how honey-vinegar is made. Please give the whole process, and how long it takes to make it. J. F. K.

ANSWER.—You can hardly miss in making vinegar of honey. All that's necessary is to have some water with the honey, keep it reasonably warm, and let the air get to its surface. The stronger it is the longer it will take to make, and the cooler it is kept the slower will be the acetous fermentation. Probably most of the honey-vinegar is made from the washings of cappings, in which case it would be hard to say how much honey is used to a gallon, and different persons make it of different strength. In the chapter on vinegar in Root's "A B C of Bee-Culture," E. France says it takes two pounds of honey to make a gallon of vinegar, and it takes two years to make it. "To know when the water is sweet enough, put in a good, fresh egg, and make the water sweet enough to float the egg so there will be a patch of the shell out of the water about as big as a silver 10-cent piece; then it is about right. We keep ours standing in barrels, with one head out, to give it air: for air it must have to make vinegar. Tie a square yard of cheese-cloth over the top of the barrel, to keep out dirt and flies and other insects. Keep under cover out of the rain, in a warm, dry, airy place."

G. D. Black says: "One pound of honey will make one gallon of vinegar, as good as most of the cider and white-wine vinegar that is sold; but to make strong, No. 1 vinegar, it requires two pounds of honey to the gallon."

H. A. Palmer says: "One pound of honey will make three gallons of better vinegar than one can buy."

Probably you can have vinegar in the course of a summer season if you keep it in the hot sun, with plenty of surface to the air, and not more than a pound of honey to the gallon.

Swarming Bees—Weight of Swarms—Changing Depth of Cells—Honey from Corn.

J. T. H., of Columbus, Ohio, asks on page 486, about non-swarming bees. If he was near here, I could let him have bees that would swarm enough to suit him. I had 43 colonies last spring, and 40 of them swarmed, and two of the swarms swarmed, after they had filled two supers of 24 sections each. I secured 72 swarms in all, three of which "pulled out" for the woods. I doubled some up, some doubled themselves up, and I have now 65 colonies, and have secured over 1,200 pounds of basswood honey. I tried to keep them from swarming, too; some had one super on, and some two, and they were all working in them, too. They had them from one-third to two-thirds filled with comb, and some had begun to seal some of the sections. So I think my bees could satisfy J. T. H. in swarming.

J. M. asks on page 487 about the weight of prime swarms. I weighed all my swarms for two years, and they averaged 6 pounds; that is, the prime swarms, and the second swarms 3 pounds. The heaviest prime swarm weighed 8 pounds, and the lightest 5½ pounds. I have the 8-frame hive.

Now, I would like to ask a few questions, but I have not the "cannon" loaded quite as heavily as a year ago.

1. When a prime swarm is hived on starters or empty frames, they rear brood close to the top-bars, but when that brood hatches they lengthen the cells along the top-bars for 2 or 3 inches down, or more, and fill them with honey. Now,

do they shorten those cells the next year, and rear brood in them again, or do they leave the cells long? I rather think they shorten them the next spring, as some of mine had worker-brood clear up to the top-bars, and drone-brood on the side of the V of the top-bars this spring, but I am not sure whether those frames had longer cells than brood-cells last year, or not.

2. How long after a prime swarm is hived on empty frames with one-inch starters, does the queen begin laying? This summer I had a weak queenless colony that I wanted to put a prime swarm in with, so I hived a prime swarm in a box and stood them quietly, in the evening, on top of the queenless one, and in 36 hours they had not gone down, so I smoked them down, and in that time they had comb built and some eggs in it, so I know they will lay in 36 hours, but I don't know how much sooner.

3. Do bees gather honey from corn blossoms? Last year I got a lot of amber honey between basswood and golden-rod, and the bees were thick on the corn, but they seemed to all have pollen. This year they were not as thick on the corn, and I am not getting so much amber honey. There are lots of pumpkins, squash, melons, cucumbers and smart-weed in range of my bees.

4. Do bees gather both honey and pollen at the same time? Chanhassen, Minn. J. M. S.

ANSWERS.—1. You will find the same depth of cells always for worker-brood, and always the same for drone-brood. If bees lengthen out the cells when storing honey, as they may do no matter in what part of the frame, whenever those cells are to be used again for breeding purposes they are cut down to the regular size before an egg is laid in them. Put into the middle of a brood-nest a comb of sealed honey two inches thick, at a time when bees are anxious to rear brood, and you will find that the bees will commence at the lower part, emptying out the cells and cutting them down to the proper depth, and sometimes you will find the deep cells at the upper part, still sealed over, and immediately adjoining the shallow cells with eggs and brood. A waste of wax and work, of course, but what better can they do?

2. I cannot answer with authority, but I suppose in much less than 36 hours, for the queen is often found dropping eggs immediately after the swarm is hived, one of the ways of telling whether the queen is with the swarm being to put a blackboard under so that the white eggs dropped on it will show plainly. Now just as soon as the bees can get the foundation drawn out to the depth of a quarter of an inch or less, the queen will lay in the shallow cells, and that may be in 12 hours, possibly in half that time. After you have made some careful observations in the matter as you have regarding the weight of swarms—for which please accept thanks—will you kindly give us the result of your observations?

3. I don't know. I have some doubts whether corn-tassels yield anything but pollen. Bees sometimes gather something in the line of nectar from the joints of the leaves of the corn.

4. The principal honey-plants yield both honey and pollen. Of the remaining larger number, some yield honey only, and some only pollen. When working on plants that yield both honey and pollen, some bees gather only honey, and some both honey and pollen. I doubt whether a bee ever gathers only pollen from a blossom that contains nectar at the time the bee visits it. I think you will generally find the heaviest loads of pollen early in the day, and perhaps the same is true of honey, but toward the middle of the day you will find the larger number of bees entering the hive with honey only.

The Alsike Clover Leaflet consists of 2 pages, with illustrations, showing the value of Alsike clover, and telling how to grow it. This Leaflet is just the thing to hand to every farmer in your neighborhood. Send to the Bee Journal office for a quantity of them, and see that they are distributed where they will do the most good. Prices, postpaid, are as follows: 50 for 25 cents; 100 for 40 cents; or 200 for 70 cents.

The Names and Addresses of all your bee-friends, who are not now taking the Bee Journal, are wanted at this office. Send them in, please, when sample copies will be mailed to them. Then you can secure their subscriptions, and earn some of the premiums we have offered. The next few months will be just the time to easily get new subscribers. Try it earnestly, at least.

See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 557.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

GEORGE W. YORK,

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Beginners and Bee-Books.—It seems strange that any beginners in bee-keeping will think of getting along without a good book on the subject. It would save them asking many simple questions, and especially from pestering older bee-keepers, one of whom (who is in our Question-Box corps, and who lives east of Illinois) says this in a private letter:

MR. EDITOR:—I find in my own experience, that if I would write to all the querists who write me (and don't even send stamps for reply), that I would have quite a handful. It surprises me that there are so many who say to me (and I of course get but a few of them), "Why, you can tell me this at once, with no trouble." They don't think, I suppose, that I had to be at the trouble to learn it, or that my time is of any value. Well, I say to them all, "Get a bee-book, study it, and you will then know."

I get six or eight letters a week, now—sometimes I have had 20 or more—asking foolish questions. You, as publisher of the American Bee Journal, have to use some consideration in the matter, but even in that case, why should any one suppose a bee-paper is a treatise on bee-keeping?

I have written three letters to-day in answer to those who ask me why the bee-papers don't give more information to beginners. My only reply can be, that beginners are supposed to know first principles, and that *bee-papers* are published to keep their subscribers in touch with the bee-world, and to post them on new ideas and new theories as they are advanced.

I am pleased to know from week to week, that the American Bee Journal, in your hands, is fulfilling its mission; that it is of great value to bee-keepers in that it treats of the subject calmly and dispassionately; that it lets in the ideas of its writers without fear or favor, and dares at all times to comment on those ideas, as to your mind they seem to need.

Now, we submit the above to all beginners, feeling assured that they will easily see that it is not right to annoy older bee-keepers with a lot of simple questions, whose answers can be found in any of the standard text-books. A good bee-book is to the new bee-keeper what a needful tool is to the mechanic. No one should think of starting with bees without getting a book in addition to the papers.

Again, beginners must remember that there are those who have taken the papers for years, and they do not wish to read A B C matter all the time. Neither would it be right for the papers to devote their space entirely to primary bee-keeping, any more than the great daily newspapers should teach people how to read, or how to solve simple problems in arithmetic.

By all means, Mr. Beginner, get a good book on bee-culture, read it in connection with the bees themselves, and thus gain knowledge for yourself. All questions that cannot be answered by the books, are proper ones to send to a bee-paper. But please excuse publishers if they do not tell over and over the first principles of bee-keeping in their papers.

The Lincoln Convention, Oct. 7 and 8.

We have received the following further notice concerning the next North American meeting, from the Secretary, Dr. A. B. Mason:

STATION B, TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1896.

MR. EDITOR:—As you already know, the next meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association is to be held in Lincoln, Nebr., in one of the University buildings, on the 7th and 8th of next October, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m. of the 7th, and closing with the evening session on the 8th.

The securing of railroad rates, and all arrangements at Lincoln, have been left by the Executive Committee with the Nebraska bee-keepers, and my correspondence has been mostly with Mr. L. D. Stilson, editor of the Nebraska Bee-Keeper, and Secretary of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association, and through his efforts arrangements have been made by which the railroad rate will be one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip, tickets to be bought on Oct. 6, but I learn that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad has not yet entered into the agreement, but probably will do so before the time of meeting.

The way for bee-keepers east of Lincoln to take advantage of the Homeseekers' Excursion rates is, to purchase their tickets to a point beyond Lincoln, then stop off at Lincoln for the convention, and afterward go on to the point to which the tickets were purchased, pay the extra \$2.00 there, and start on the return trip. But your local railroad agent should be able to give you definite information about this.

In addition to the above it is possible that a rate of a fare and a third on the certificate plan will also be made to accommodate those who cannot take advantage of the Homeseekers' Excursion rate. Watch the bee-papers for further announcements as to rates.

The Wabash railroad will sell tickets on the above date for one fare for the round trip, which, from here, is \$21.40. As yet, I have received no information about rates from north, south, or west of Lincoln.

The Nebraska bee-keepers have promised to entertain free all members of the Association who live outside of Nebraska, and any one interested in bee-culture can become a member by the payment of one dollar to the Secretary. It seems to me that Nebraska bee-keepers have taken a good-sized contract, and I hope we shall have the largest convention the Association has ever held, but the Nebraska bee-keepers are said to be "hustlers," and there need be no fears about their filling their part of the bill, even if hundreds of bee-keepers "try their mettle."

That all may know something of what to expect, the following program has been provided:

Honey Commission-Men and Adulteration—George W. York, of Chicago, Ill.

Improvements in Bee-Culture—Ernest R. Root, of Medina, Ohio.

Bee-Keepers' Exchange—Prof. A. J. Cook, of Claremont, Calif.

The Past and Future of Bee-Keeping—Mrs. J. N. Heater, of Columbus, Nebr.

The Union and Amalgamation—Thomas G. Newman, of San Diego, Calif.

How to Secure Comb Honey—W. Z. Hutchinson, of Flint, Mich.

Importance of Water in the Apiary—Hon. E. Whitcomb, of Friend, Nebr.

Economic Value of Bees and their Products—C. P. Dadant, of Hamilton, Ill.

Some of the Conditions of Nebraska—L. D. Stilson, of York, Nebr.

The Honey-Producer and Supply-Dealer—Rev. Emerson T. Abbott, of St. Joseph, Mo.

The Wild Bees of Nebraska—Prof. Lawrence Bruner, of Lincoln, Nebr.

Artificial Heat and Pure Air, Properly Applied in Wintering—R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, Ont.

An original poem by Hon. Eugene Secor, of Forest City, Iowa.

Sweet Clover as a Honey-Producing Plant—Wm. Stolley, of Grand Island, Nebr.

How to Winter Bees Successfully—Hon. Geo. E. Hilton, of Fremont, Mich.

The Production of Extracted Honey—Two brief papers, one by N. E. France, of Platteville, Wis.; and one by J. C. Balch, of Bronson, Kans.

—Mrs. J. M. Null, of Miami, Mo.

President A. I. Root will give an address on some subject that will be of interest to all.

It is the present intention to devote the first evening's

session to addresses of welcome by Gov. Holcomb, in behalf of the State, and by the Chancellor, Hon. Geo. E. McLean, in behalf of the State University. Responses will be made by Hon. Eugene Secor, of Iowa, and others who will be named later. Ex-Gov. Saunders, an old-time bee-keeper, will also address the convention; and at some session Prof. Chas. E. Besse will tell us something about "Botany as Related to the Honey-Flora."

I am informed that there will be from 1,500 to 1,700 students at the State University, and it is probable, if time will admit, that from 600 to 800 of them will desire to listen to one or more brief addresses on apian subjects that will be of interest to them.

It is possible that too many papers and addresses have been provided for, but it is fair to presume that the Nebraska bee-keepers are "hustlers," and we know that those whose names are on the program are also "hustlers," or they would not have been put there, for this is to be a meeting of "hustlers."

Mr. E. Whitcomb, President of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association, writes me that "No pains will be spared to make the meeting the most pleasant ever enjoyed, and Lincoln..... will be yours on that occasion;" and the editor of the American Bee Journal says, "Let's simply astound the Nebraska people with numbers."

It is expected that the Amalgamation Committee will make a report that will be of interest to every bee-keeper on the continent, and it is hoped as many will be present as possible. A. B. MASON, Sec.

Judging from the above list of papers, with the exception of the first, we are looking forward to a very profitable convention, especially when we consider the other attractions mentioned by Dr. Mason. It seems to us that every bee-keeper who possibly can go, should be present. Then think of the heretofore unknown generous hospitality to be extended by those Nebraska bee-keepers! Why, that's simply wonderful.

If this convention is not the largest and best ever held, it won't be the fault of the Nebraska bee-keepers.

Next week we hope to be able to say something about railroad rates from Chicago. We would like to arrange to have those from the East, and those near Chicago, all go together from here. It would make a pleasant company—a sort of preparatory meeting for the greater convention after reaching Lincoln.

PERSONAL MENTION.

PRES. A. I. ROOT will be at the Lincoln convention, nothing preventing.

DR. MILLER writes us: "If all is well I expect to be at Lincoln." Good.

EDITOR ERNEST R. ROOT, of Gleanings in Bee-Culture is "booked" for the North American convention in October, at Lincoln, Nebr. That's all right.

MR. T. F. BINGHAM, of Farwell, Mich., writing Aug. 15, said: "The honey season has been good." A good many tell the same good story this year. Good enough!

REV. EMERSON T. ABBOTT, of St. Joseph, Mo., expects to be at the Lincoln convention, Providence permitting. We would be glad if others, who fully intend being there, would let us know, so that we can announce it.

PROF. A. J. COOK writes: "The entire failure of the honey crop in California will result in the starvation of many colonies, unless bee-keepers are keenly alive to the necessity of feeding." Surely, no real bee-keeper will allow his bees to starve!

PROF. COOK, in a recent number of the Bee Journal, was made to say that Mr. McIntyre was holding his last year's honey crop to get 30 cents per pound. It should have been 6 cents per pound, and not 30. The latter figure would be rather steep, these days.

MR. R. MCKNIGHT, of Owen Sound, Ont., contributed to the Toronto Saturday Globe for August 1, a lengthy article on "Bees and Honey," which is illustrated with 12 large and

beautiful half-tone engravings. Mr. McKnight has in this rendered a distinct service to Canadian apiculture, which will help in popularizing honey as well as in conveying correct and helpful information about bees and their habits. It were well for the whole people if more such valuable work could be done in other places. Mr. McKnight deserves the thanks of all lovers of the honey-bee, for his excellent effort.

MR. WM. MCEVOY—the Foul Brood Inspector of Ontario—we have secured to take the place of the late Allen Pringle in replying to the questions in our "Question-Box" department. Mr. McEvoy is well and favorably known in Canada, and no doubt our subscribers there will be pleased to know that he will "keep up Canada's end" of the "Question-Box."

MR. R. C. AIKIN expects to drive through from Colorado to the Lincoln convention, according to this letter received from him last week:

FRIEND YORK:—In a week or so we will start by wagon, and expect to travel in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, reaching Lincoln for the convention. R. C. AIKIN.

HON. J. M. HAMBAUGH, of Escondido, Calif., was recently visited by the "Skylarking" contributor of Gleanings. As most of our readers know, Mr. Hambaugh was formerly a resident and legislator of Illinois. He, with Mr. Jas. A. Stone, had charge of the large Illinois State honey exhibit at the World's Fair, in 1893. Mr. Hambaugh was also the hard-working President of our State bee-keepers' association, and is greatly missed at its meetings as well as elsewhere.

MR. JOHN M. SMITH, Secretary of the East Tennessee Bee-Keepers' Association, writes:

"Bee-keeping is now on a higher plane than ever before in East Tennessee. Almost everybody is discarding the box-hives and log-gums, and taking up modern bee-culture. I wish the American Bee Journal success."

Let the good work go on until all shall see that in order to be successful the old methods of bee-keeping must give way to the new.

MR. WM. F. CLARKE, of Guelph, Ont., who has been for years a writer on general farm topics in the Montreal Weekly Witness, had this good word to say for the American Bee Journal, in reply to a questioner, in the issue for Aug. 4:

"I am asked to say which, in my opinion, is the best practical bee-publication? I answer without a moment's hesitation, the American Bee Journal, of Chicago, Ill. It is a weekly, a marvel of cheapness, being only a dollar a year, and its contributors are among the best bee-keepers on the continent. What they do not know about the pursuit is not worth knowing."

Our thanks are hereby tendered for the expression of appreciation.

MISS ANNA C. MARCHANT, of Oak Park, Ill., is one of the new lady bee-keepers. (We don't necessarily mean by this that she's one of the "new women" people read about.)

We had the pleasure of calling on Miss Marchant, on Saturday, Aug. 8. By the way, she is one of the teachers of drawing in the Chicago public schools. She also spends a part of her time now in "drawing" beautiful squares of comb honey out of her hives!

Miss M. began with one colony in May, 1895. By dividing, she had three colonies by fall, and had taken 170 finished sections of honey! Talk about helpless and inferior woman! We'd like to know the name of the man that can equal that result in his first season with bees!

The three colonies wintered nicely, and when we called on Miss M. she had nine colonies, and had taken nearly 100 pounds of comb honey from one of the old colonies. The increase was all made by dividing. She gets a good price for her honey, and is very enthusiastic about her growing apiary, located about eight miles west of Chicago, in the midst of acres upon acres of sweet clover, which was blooming in all its beauty when we were there.

Miss Marchant wintered her bees successfully on the summer stands, with a special winter case for each hive, about six inches larger than the hive, and having a gable cover.

Her apiary is under a nice group of large willow trees at the rear of the house, which make a delightful shade, but not too much, as the lowest limbs are quite high above the ground.

We wish Miss Marchant continued success with her bees.

Question-Box.

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

Late-Reared Bees for Strong Colonies for Wintering.

Query 26.—What would you do in order to obtain a large number of late-reared bees to insure strong colonies in the fall for safe wintering?—COLO.

Dr. C. C. Miller—Have no old queens.

W. G. Larrabee—A late honey-flow is the best way.

Wm. McEvoy—Feed the colonies in the evenings.

G. M. Doolittle—I let the bees take care of this matter to suit themselves.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—Feed in proper quantity and at regular time to keep up brood-rearing.

Chas. Dadant & Son—Leave the hive with plenty of honey, and let the bees take care of that part.

J. A. Green—See that the queen has room for laying in the brood-chamber, and feed regularly.

Prof. A. J. Cook—Late stimulative feeding in case there is no fall honey crop would help, but I doubt if it pays.

Eugene Secor—I have never found it necessary to do anything in this locality. If necessary, I know of no way except to feed.

R. L. Taylor—If the bees were getting no nectar I would feed each colony regularly every day, from a pint to a quart of thin granulated sugar syrup.

Mrs. L. Harrison—In a locality where there is a fall flow of honey, do nothing; where there is none, feed according to locality; feed while yet there is pollen to be gathered.

Mrs. J. N. Heater—Nothing need to be done if natural stores are coming in so that brood-rearing is kept up in September; the queen can be stimulated by feeding if brood is desired later.

Emerson T. Abbott—I would let the bees have their own way about it, if located where there is a fall flow. Otherwise I do not know anything to do but feed; and this may pay, and it may not.

Jas. A. Stone—Don't be too greedy to get surplus honey and put on the cases for the same until the brood-chamber is well provided for. If you should commit this blunder (?), then feed your bees.

E. France—Here in southwestern Wisconsin we are never troubled with colonies not strong enough to winter. If you have a harvest of honey late, so the queen is crowded, or is short of space to lay, extract the combs and put them in the brood-nest.

C. H. Dibbern—If honey is coming in, after the usual season in June and July, I should just let them alone. If there was no honey being gathered during August, with a fair prospect for fall honey in September, I should feed a little thin sugar syrup during the time bees were gathering nothing from the fields.

Rev. M. Mahin—The only way I know to obtain a large number of bees at any time is to stimulate by feeding, if forage is scarce. My experience teaches me that there is little if any advantage in

THE "NOVELTY" POCKET-KNIFE!



Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what Name and Address you wish put on the Knife.

The NOVELTY KNIFE is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed an AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL reminder, and on the other side, name and residence of the Subscriber.

The material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are handforged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring steel, and the finish of handle as described above. It will last a lifetime, with proper usage.

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How appropriate this knife is for a Christmas, New Year or birthday present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, a lady to a gentleman, or vice versa, a son to a mother, a husband to a wife, a brother to a sister or a gentleman to a lady—the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

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How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid, for \$1. , or give it as a Premium to the one sending us three new Subscribers to the BEE JOURNAL (with \$3.00), and we will also send to each new name a copy of the Premium Edition of the book "Bees and Honey." We club the Novelty Knife with the BEE JOURNAL for one year, both for \$1.90.

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Has No Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any Foundation made

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ITALIAN QUEENS By return mail; bred from a Breeder tested by Doolittle out of 1,000 Queens for his own use, and valued at \$50. Queens, 50c; 6 for \$2.75; or \$5.00 per dozen.

Leather Colored Queens from Root's best imported stock same price. Bees from my Queens are excellent workers on red clover. I guarantee safe delivery. N. B.—I sent more than 200 Queens safely to California last season. H. G. QUINN, Bellevue, Ohio.

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Can do the work of four men using hand tools, in Ripping, Cutting-off, Milling, Rabbeting, Grooving, Gaining, Dadoing, Edging-up, Jointing Stuff, etc. Full Line of Foot and Hand Power Machinery Sold on Trial. Catalogue Free.

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APIARY—Glen Cove, L. I.

That Queen-Clipping Device Free!

Works Like a Charm.

The Monette Queen-Clipping Device WORKS LIKE A CHARM. With it I have clipped 30 queens, all in one day, when examining my bees. WM. STOLLEY, Grand Island, Nebr.

Couldn't Do Without It.

I have clipped 19 queens, and must say the Monette Queen-Clipping Device is by far the best invention ever made, and will be welcome to many bee-keepers as it was to me. I could not do without one now.

DR. GEO. LACKE, Newburgh, Ind.

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Send us just one new name for the American Bee Journal a year (with \$1.00), and we will mail you the Queen-Clipping Device FREE of charge. Or, the Queen-Clipping Device will be sent postpaid for 30 cts. But why not get it as a Premium by the above offer! You can't earn 30 cts. any easier. Almost every bee-keeper will want this Device. See page 130 (Feb. 27) for full description of it. Complete directions accompany each one sent out. It is a most ingenious and useful article. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

having a large number of late-reared bees for winter. I have not room here, however, to discuss the question. [Suppose you write an article, elaborating your ideas on this subject. We should be pleased to publish it.—EDITOR.]

G. W. Demaree—I would keep up breeding by feeding just enough thin honey or sugar syrup to keep the bees busy rearing brood. But if there is some honey in the fields for the bees to gather, I would leave the breeding to the instinct of the bees. I have never known my bees to make a mistake along this line, if they can get a good supply of honey and pollen.

J. E. Pond—I find if bees are properly cared for during the season, that they will take care of themselves in this respect. For myself, I don't care to have my bees breed very late in the season, and never attempt to force them so to do. They should be kept breeding during late summer by feeding, if there is not sufficient forage for them. Any other thing being done, as a rule, I think is labor thrown away.

General Items.

Good Year for Bees.

I put my bees out on April 18. I then had 75 colonies, but before the honey season came on they dwindled down to 65. I have secured 5,000 pounds of extracted honey from clover, linden, buckwheat and golden-rod, and have increased to 100 colonies, by natural swarming. The bees are still working on buckwheat and golden-rod. This has been a very good year for bees around here.

MRS. TOMPKINS.

Billings Bridge, Ont., Aug. 17.

Plenty of Rain and Honey.

Plenty of rain means plenty of honey. We had a fine flow from clover this summer, which is coming into bloom again this fall. I have gotten about 1,500 pounds of clover honey, and if I get some fall honey yet, I oughtn't to "kick." Blackheart, weeds and golden-rod, buckwheat and Spanish-needle are all just beginning to bloom. There was about 40 acres of flax within one mile of my bees, but I never saw a bee on it.

Hurrah for the American Bee Journal! Long may it live! JACOB WIRTH.

Rickel, Ills., Aug. 17.

Keeping Bee-Eggs—Killing Drones.

On page 442 the question is asked, "How long will a bee-egg keep?" I do not know anything about a worker-egg, but a drone egg, or eggs, will hatch and mature after they have been out of the hive 30 hours and flung into the pile of other old combs, and I suppose a queen-egg will hatch the same, or any other egg, as all worker-eggs could produce queens if so desired. Queen-cells capped or uncapped can be kept from the hive long enough to go 1,500 miles, but I should prefer not to send them by mail, and warrant them all right.

On page 466, in regard to bees killing drones, it is suggested that the bees worry them and drive them out of the hive. I have seen workers this year

—An Extra-Fine Grade of— Comb Honey!

Any one wishing something very nice in
**White Clover or Basswood
Comb or Extracted**

HONEY

for Exhibition or any purpose where a gilt-edge article is desired, should write for prices and particulars to,

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35A4t FORESTVILLE, MINN.

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What They All Say!

The Queen you sent me is the finest I ever had, and I have bought them all over the country. I am glad I can get the best right at home. Find \$1.00 for another.

MASON E. MARVEL,

Aug. 16, 1896. OAKLAND, MASS.

The above Queen was an Adel. I have 300 more just like her. Hardy, prolific, great honey-gatherers and practically non-swarming and non-stinging. New 4-page Catalog, giving history of the Adels and safest method of introducing Queens, sent free.

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lying along and owned by the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, and which that company offers at low prices and on long terms. Special inducements and facilities offered to go and examine these lands, both in Southern Illinois and in the "Yazoo Valley," Miss. For further description, map, and any information, address or call upon E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner, No. 1 Park Row, Chicago, Ill. 33D6t

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Gray Carniolans or Golden Italians bred in separate apiaries—One Untested Queen, 65c.; six for \$3.50. Tested, \$1.25. Select Tested, \$2.25. Best Imported, \$4.00

Never saw foul brood or bee-paralysis.

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27Dtf LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

dragging drones from the hive that seemed and looked all right, but before they got through with them they lay on the ground on their side or back, kicking, and never left the spot where the workers left them.

I have kept bees and helped to handle them for five years, and I think that I have had as much experience in that length of time as a great many would have in 10 years, for after carefully reading Father Langstroth's book of 1856, I and my brother (who had lessons from an old, experienced bee-keeper of 30 years, and up to the times, and ahead, for all that) went around transferring bees from box-hives into all sorts of movable-frame hives that people had, that had been sold to them for the best, and some who had put a swarm in and had never looked into them since the swarm went in. STRANGER.

Northfield, Conn.

No Honey-Flow Yet.

The bees are doing well in Kearney, and along the Platte river, but five or six miles north, where I live, there is no honey-flow yet. J. C. KNOLL.

Kearney, Nebr., Aug. 11.

No Rain and Hot Winds.

Bees have done no good here this year, and are on the verge of starvation now. We have had no rain for many weeks, and the hot winds are blowing every day. Our cotton crop, instead of from 2 to 3 acres as usual, it will require from 15 to 20 acres to make a bale on the uplands. H. C. BRALEY.

Greenwood, Ark., Aug. 17.

Still a Protracted Drouth.

We are still in a protracted drouth. The rain we had on July 10 gave us but little relief. It has been so hot and not a drop of rain since, and no rain for two months before. Bees gathered a little surplus extracted honey from cotton, but they are idle now. Could we have a good rain any time this month—enough to put cotton to growing and blooming—we could get some honey yet.

J. D. GIVENS.

Lisbon, Tex., Aug. 18.

Mailing Queens—Important Matter.

I would like to say a few words in regard to mailing queens. On page 376 it is said that in a small cage six bees are sufficient. I had a number of queens sent to me last season, from Arkansas, and I find the cage ought to be well filled with bees. I will give my reasons, as I am speaking for this part of the country. It is at long distance, and in transit bees and queens have to come in contact with quite a cool atmosphere en route. I never had a queen arrive dead where there were plenty of bees with her, but I have had them come so where there were but a few bees in the cage.

I sent to Massachusetts last season for a queen, and she arrived dead; the dealer sent me another, and she came in the same way. He then sent another, and she came alive, but very weak, and died before the bees released her. I wrote to the dealer and told him he did not put bees enough in the cage. The reply was: "It is laughable to have

you fellows give the reasons why my queens are received dead." It was not very laughable to me to have my colony queenless for two or three months, and no queen after all.

I think it does not matter about the size of the cage. I have had them come in all sizes, and come all right if there were plenty of bees. I saw five or six last season that were sent to a neighbor of mine, and they all came dead. I don't think the five or six bees mentioned on page 376 will work. I had about 40 or 50 queens come from Arkansas, and I did not have one arrive dead. That dealer always filled his cage well with bees.

I would like to see this subject brought up in the American Bee Journal. It is not very pleasant to have queens arrive dead, when you have to send so far for them. I think it would be a good thing for the one that sends queens, and also for the one that receives them, to have all get through safely. I would like Mr. Doolittle's opinion on the matter.

H. GALLOWAY.

Olympia, Wash., Aug. 12.

A Connecticut Report.

I have 3 colonies now, and have taken about 50 pounds of honey in sections. I expect to have more next year.

R. WARREN HALL.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 18.

Bees Doing Well—Big Yields.

Bees are doing excellently. We have extracted 200 pounds per colony, and think we will have 50 pounds more from buckwheat, which is now in bloom, and the bees have just to step over the fence for it.

J. T. BETTRIDGE.

St. Marys, Ont., Aug. 12.

A Model Home.

MR. EDITOR:—We thank you very much for the rich treat you spread for us in your visit to the Stows, which creates a desire for more good things. Please visit them again, and serve us another course.

While in attendance at one of our National conventions at Chicago, Mrs. Stow invited me to accompany her home, which I did, and which was followed by many more invitations. These visits will always be a bright spot in my memory, and my life will always be happier by having made them.

You must return, and "on the quiet" get the photographs of Mr. Stow and the younger members of the family; and usually there is a girl there from the Industrial School, that she may learn something of home life in a Christian family; when her visit is over another enjoys the treat.

Your picture will not be complete without the pets—Dolly, the horse, that carries them to and from trains; Daisy, the cow, upon whose head there once clustered a swarm of bees, and who came nearly losing her ears by reason of their stings, and the dog and house cat—pussy, whose home is at the barn, and who is admitted in the storm enclosure, that he may dine without molestation; bees, rabbits, pigeons, and those thoroughbred fowls, receive the same loving care.

But this is not all, for companionship is made of trees, shrubs and flowers. After Mr. Stow's return from the city,

Honey-Clovers & Buckwheat SEED FOR SALE.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers and Japanese Buckwheat, by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Alsike Clover	\$.70	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$5.75
Sweet Clover75	1.40	3.25	6.00
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Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

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At the following prices:

5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
\$1.00	\$1.60	\$3.75	\$7.25

Also a quantity of Motherwort and Catnip seed. Prices on application.

EGGS for Hatching. Buff Leghorns, Indian Games, & Light Brahmas. Choice Birds. A breeder for 30 years. Prices on application

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Honey and Beeswax Wanted.

Boss bee-escape Warranted the best, simplest and quickest Escape on the market. Sent postpaid to any address for 30 cts. It can be returned at our expense if it is not as represented, or we will send the Escape on trial to any bee-keeper wishing to test it in good faith. We are agents for the **Ferguson Patent Nive** Super and Wicket-Gate Honey-Board, with the Escape. It is the easiest, quickest hive to handle for the production of comb or extracted honey.

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READERS

Of this Journal who write to any of our advertisers, either in ordering, or asking about the Goods offered, will please state that they saw the Advertisement in this paper.

in the evening, he goes all over the place to say "How d'ye do?" to all his pets; and if darkness comes on, he takes a lantern. A friend remarked, that if Mr. Stow was away, his old, easy shoes took the rounds, "allee samee."

This family have solved the problem, how to be happy. They are all as busy as bees in a hive, at some useful employment. They have taken the New Testament, of our Lord and Savior, as their rule and guide, and do all the good they can, to as many people as they can, as often as they can.

Peoria, Ill.

MRS. L. HARRISON.

[Yes, Mrs. Harrison, we should like to have all see the family and home of those who be-Stow such genuine kindness on every body and every thing they possibly can. But we don't know about doing anything more "on the quiet," for we haven't been assured that we are entirely "out of the woods" on the last "quiet" work we did. Still, we are not worrying much about it.—EDITOR.]

Management for Swarming.

It does me good to hear of Dr. Miller getting a crop of honey this year. He will probably remember me asking him if I could expect any surplus from sweet clover, where it grew thick along the roadsides for three or four miles. I can say that I have a nice lot from sweet clover, of as pretty honey as I ever saw, and it kept the bees swarming for over a month.

I will tell how I manage swarms when I run out of hives. As soon as the swarm is out I open the hive and take out all the frames that have sealed cells, and all the rest I bruise and put back. The frames that had cells sealed I put into nucleus hives, fill out the old hive with new frames, and return the bees, and they go right to work in the sections and fill them in a few days. None of them reswarmed. If you are troubled with swarming, try this method on a few and report.

G. E. NELSON.

Bishop Hill, Ill., July 27.

Sweet-Corn Honey—A New Potato.

Did you ever get any honey from sweet-corn? We have a fine lot of it. We had about eight acres of sweet-corn, that came into bloom just as the linden failed. The bees worked on it for 10 days. Through mistake, an early corn was mixed with a late "Evergreen" in the same field, so the mixture held bloom a long time, the weather being propitious. Some of the strongest colonies filled a super, each 28 pounds. The comb and cappings are beautifully white, and the honey is—not amber, unless it is amber verging on pink or very light red. It is pleasant, smooth honey, with a slight maple flavor.

The linden did better than for many years, averaging about 20 pounds per colony, spring count.

In 1892 I visited friends in Warren county, Pa. In one garden I saw a compact row of potatoes, so thrifty looking, but with small tops. On inquiry I learned that they were from Scotland, grown that year for the first time in American soil. A touch of sentiment had caused them to be transplanted from the ancestral home of the Eddys, so we call them the "Eddy potato." I

received four by mail the fall of 1892, and I have raised them ever since with increasing favor. We planted them this year on April 20; they were in bloom May 30, and on June 11 we had new potatoes as large as pullet's eggs. On July 1 they were ripe. They are smooth, white-meated, and in every way desirable.

If any of the American Bee Journal readers would like to try a few in their garden next spring, I will send them by mail for the postage and cost of cloth for little bags— $\frac{1}{4}$ pound would be 4 cents postage; a pound 8 cents. The cloth for new, strong bags would be about one cent for $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound, so that would make half a pound of seed for a nickel, or 10 cents a pound. I sent Dr. Miller a pound of them two years ago. I hope after two seasons' trial that he likes them as well as he did at first. I will mail "ye editor" a pound in a day or two, and hope he has soil enough somewhere to grow them.

MRS. B. J. LIVINGSTON.
Center Chain, Minn., Aug. 13.

[No, we have never heard of bees getting surplus honey from sweet-corn, or any other kind of corn, but supposed they got mostly pollen from that source. But your bees seem "to know a good thing when they see it."

Thanks for the potatoes, Mrs. L. They are very nice. As we have no convenient place to grow them, we will hand them to some neighbors who will be glad to test them.—EDITOR.]

Too Much Rain.

We have been having the most rain in my locality that has ever been known. It has rained more or less for the past four weeks. Bees have gathered no honey during this time, and in these four weeks catnip, sweet clover, and some other honey-plants, were in their height of bloom, but I am still hoping to get a good fall flow, if it only stops raining. The large amount of moisture has started all kinds of flowers to bloom. Smartweed is just opening up; big or mammoth clover is blooming nicely, and, O, yes, white clover, that I thought would be no more, is poking its head up all over and everywhere by the thousand. There was no white clover in my locality in the spring, and now it looks as if we are to have a white clover honey-flow in the fall. Have you ever heard anything of the kind before? I have not. "It's an ill-wind that blows no one any good." The farmers have been injured quite seriously by the recent floods, most of them having all their grain out in shock. We had such an inundation one day that shocks stood in water up to the bands.

H. G. QUIRIN.
Bellevue, Ohio, Aug. 14.

A Great Swarming Season.

For the last few years it has been out of the question to keep up my bee-yard by natural swarming, for the lack of honey in the field caused a lack of honey in the hive: but this year is just the reverse, and we have more bees than we know what to do with. The last three days I have had three swarms come off, and as the "swarm in July is not worth a fly," what are these August swarms

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A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book published today. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipped, or his library complete, without "THE BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE."

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worth? But my opinion is they will fill the hive if we have no unusually early frost.

Who can give a better record of one colony than this? On May 27, No. 40, in a 9-frame hive, cast a swarm; No. 20, an 8-frame hive, received it; July 17 No. 20 cast a swarm, and No. 34 received them; July 23 No. 20 cast a second swarm, and hive No. 3 received them; August 13 No. 40 cast a large swarm, and No. 52 received them; August 14 No. 34 cast a large swarm that had to go into a box, as everything was full, and I should not be astonished if the whole yard takes the fever the first fine day. All except No. 40 are in 8-frame hives. I have taken off about 50 pounds of honey from No. 40, the remaining nine having nothing finished yet. I think it will be safe to say they will complete 50 pounds more. If any of the readers of this, or any other journal, can tell a bigger bee-story, I shall read it with pleasure. E. B. ELLIS.
Cooksville, Ill., Aug. 14.

Page & Lyon Mfg. Co.,

NEW LONDON, WIS., operates two saw-mills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of bee-keepers' supplies. They have also just completed one of

The Largest Factories,

and have the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of Bee-Hives, Sections, etc., that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the clearest and

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For instance, it has a job lot of 200,000 No. 2 Sections that will be sold at 50 cts. per 1,000; or 2,000 Snow-White Sections will be sold for \$4.00, and larger quantities at still lower prices. Send for Circular and see the prices on a full line of supplies. 16Att

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Send 10c for Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers.

HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

FANCY.—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

No. 1.—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

Chicago, Ills., Aug. 1.—We quote: Fancy: white clover, 15c.; No. 1 white, 12@13c.; fancy amber, 10@11c.; No. 1 amber, 7@9c.; fancy dark, 9@10c.; No. 1 dark, 7c. Extracted, white, 5@7c.; amber, 5@5½c.; dark, 4½@5c. Beeswax, 25@27c.

The month closes with some offerings of new comb honey, for which 14-15c. is asked for best lots—but there are no sales of consequence to report. There is usually a good deal of it moved in August, thus establishing the early market.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 14.—Extracted, white, 8-10c.; amber, 4-5c.; dark, 3-4c. Beeswax, 25c.

No new comb in this market yet. Old comb cleaned out.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 24.—Fancy comb, 1-pound, 12-14c.; No. 2, 9-10c.; No. 3, 4-8c. Extracted, 3-5c., as to quality. It is folly to ship honey unless properly packed. Good results depend on it and quality.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 10.—No. 1 white, 13@14c.; fancy amber, 12@13c.; No. 1 amber, 10@12c. White, extracted, 5@7c.; amber, 5@6c.; dark, 3½-5c. Beeswax, 20-25c.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Fancy white, 13-14c.; No. 1, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 11-12c. We have received a number of consignments of new comb honey, mostly white, and a great many letters from producers, asking if they should forward their honey as soon as it was ready. There is but very little demand for honey during hot weather and it creates an unfavorable impression on the trade to see a large stock of honey standing around. September 1 is time enough to forward comb honey. We look for a large crop of white honey and prices lower than last season.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 28.—Fancy white, 15-16c.; No. 1 white, 13-14c. Extracted, white, 6-7c. Beeswax, 25-27c. No demand at all for off grades of either comb or extracted honey. Large fruit crop and warm weather are opponents to the demand for honey at present.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 8.—No. 1 white, 12@13c.; fancy amber, 11@12c.; No. 1, 10@11c. Extracted, white, 5½@5¾c.; amber, 5c.; dark, 50c. per gallon. Beeswax, 25c.

Our market has not opened up as yet and we would not advise shipping comb honey before Sept. 1, or latter part of this month. Extracted is selling fairly well at prices quoted. Beeswax very dull and declining.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8.—Fancy white, 13@14c.; No. 1 white, 12@13½c.; fancy amber, 11@11½c.; No. 1 amber, 10@10½c.; fancy dark, 8@9c.; No. 1 dark, 7@7½c. Extracted, white, in cans, 5c.; in barrels, 4½@4¾c.; amber, 3@3½c.; dark, 2½@3c. Beeswax, 19@20c.

Very little honey coming in at present, and the weather is too warm to handle to advantage if it were here.

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 12.—White comb, 11-12½c.; amber, 7½-10c. Extracted, white, 5-5½c.; light amber, 4½-4¾c.; amber colored and candied, 3¾-4c.; dark tulle, 2¾-3c.

Not much honey on coast, either new or old. The crop on this coast is exceedingly light, and a large portion of it has already passed into second hands. Market is firm at the quotations, but business is confined wholly to small transfers on local account.

Beeswax fair to choice, 22-25c. Stocks are light. While demand is not active, desirable qualities can be readily placed at current rates.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 8.—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c.; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 22-24c.

New crop of honey begins to come forward. The demand is very poor and quotations almost nominal. Weather is very warm and the consumption of honey is very small. Plenty of fruit, and hence the appetite is satisfied with same in preference. Later on we expect an improved demand for honey of all kinds.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 8.—Fancy white, 12½c.; No. 1 white, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1 amber, 8@9c.; fancy dark, 7@8c.; No. 1 dark, 6-8c. Extracted, white, 5½@5¾c.; amber, 5@5½c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 23@26c.

The demand for both comb and extracted is very quiet, and for the latter, nominal. The hot weather of the past week or so has checked demand for comb honey.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Fancy white, 14½@15c.; No. 1 white, 12½@13c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 4½@5½c. Beeswax, 22@25c.

There is not very much honey in our market. Selling rather slow. Demand beginning to be a little better. Think trade will be fair in this line this fall.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 8.—Fancy white comb, 15c.; No. 1 white, 13@14c.; fancy amber, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 11-12c.; fancy dark, 10-11c.; No. 1, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-6½c.; amber, 5-5½c.; dark, 4-4½c. Beeswax, 22-25c.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 10.—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1, 12-13c.; fancy amber, 9-10c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c. Beeswax, 25c.

Good supply of new honey, but demand is light this very hot weather.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 8.—No. 1 white, 12-12½c.; fancy amber, 10-11c.; No. 1 amber, 9-10c.; fancy dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 5½-6c.; amber, 5-5½c.; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 24-25c.

List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

Chicago, Ills.
R. A. BURNETT & Co., 163 South Water Street.

New York, N. Y.
HILDRETH BROS. & SEIGELKEN,
120 & 122 West Broadway
CHAS. ISRAEL & BROS., 486 Canal St.

Kansas City, Mo.
C. C. CLEMOMS & Co., 423 Walnut St.

Buffalo, N. Y.
BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.

Hamilton, Ills.
CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Philadelphia, Pa.
WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.

Cleveland, Ohio.
WILLIAMS BROS., 80 & 82 Broadway.

St. Louis, Mo.
WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St.

Minneapolis, Minn.
S. H. HALL & Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.
A. V. BISHOP & Co.

Boston, Mass.
E. E. BLAKE & Co., 57 Chatham Street

Detroit, Mich.
M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich

Indianapolis, Ind.
WALTER S. POWDER, 162 Massachusetts Ave.

Albany, N. Y.
CHAS. McCULLOCH & Co., 380 Broadway.

Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central ave.

Bee-Keeper's Guide—see page 557.

Convention Notices.

TENNESSEE.—The next annual meeting of the East Tennessee Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Sneedville, Tenn., on September 18, 1896. All persons interested in bee-culture are cordially invited to attend.
Luther, Tenn. JOHN M. SMITH, Asst. Sec.

TEXAS.—The third annual convention of the Southwest Texas Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Beeville, Tex., on Sept. 16 and 17, 1896. All are invited. No hotel bills to pay. Low rates on railroads.
Beeville, Tex. J. O. GRIMSLEY, Sec.

MINNESOTA.—The annual meeting of the Southern Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Winona, on September 24 and 25, 1896, at 9 o'clock, a.m. All that feel in any way interested in bees or honey are cordially invited to attend.
Winona, Minn. E. C. CORNWELL, Sec.

WISCONSIN.—The annual meeting of the Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Wausau, Wis., Oct. 7 and 8, 1896. All that are interested in apiculture are invited to attend, and especially those that want a foul brood law to protect their bees from this dread disease. Our committee is working hard to get every bee-keeper interested, and we should all feel it for our interest to help get a State law to protect our bees. Many of our prominent bee-keepers of the State have promised to be at our meeting, and no one can afford to miss it.
Boscobel, Wis. M. M. RICE, Sec.

North American Bee-Keepers' Association

OFFICERS FOR 1896.

PRESIDENT—A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio.
VICE-PRES.—Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn, Ont.
SEC.—Dr. A. B. Mason, Sta. B, Toledo, Ohio
TREAS.—W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich
Convention at Lincoln, Nebr., Oct. 7 & 8.

National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—Hon. R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich
GEN'L MGR.—T. G. Newman, San Diego, Cal

Queens and Queen-Rearing.—If you want to know how to have queens fertilized in upper stories while the old queen is still laying below; how you may safely introduce any queen, at any time of the year when bees can fly; all about the different races of bees; all about shipping queens, queen-cages, candy for queen-cages, etc.; all about forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting bees, or weak colonies, etc.; or, in fact, everything about the queen-business which you may want to know—send for Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing"—a book of over 170 pages, which is as interesting as a story. Here are some good offers of this book:

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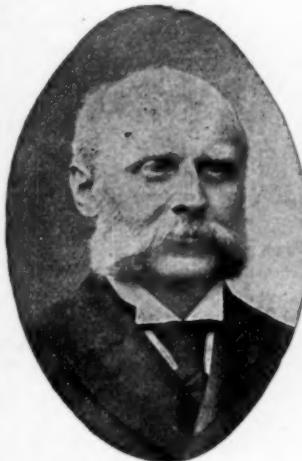
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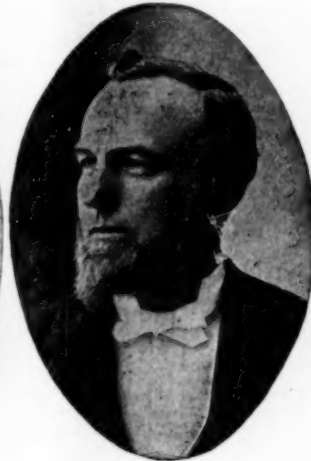
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American citizen. It is a vast storehouse of truth, plain, simple and unvarnished, which makes this work an unequalled source of information upon the great issues of this campaign, suited to the wants of every voter irrespective of party and without partisan bias.

Our Country calls for thirteen million volunteers. "I do love my country's good with a respect more tender, more holy



Levering.



Bentley.

and profound than mine own life," is the language which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of an ideal patriot. May this sentiment find a universal echo in the hearts of the voters of the United States of America who go to the polls in November, 1896.

Great questions are to be settled; a mighty battle is to be fought; a battle of ballots such as this country has never witnessed, which, in its far-reaching effects, will accomplish on the field of American suffrage, at the Ballot Box, next November, results as potential for good or evil to our Nation, revolutions as radical, and effects as lasting upon our institutions, as were ever wrought upon the field where sword and bullet, grape and canister settled the issue of the hour.

An impartial view of the situation reveals the fact that our Country never needed more broad-minded wisdom and unselfish patriotism in all her history than she requires to guide her through the present crisis.

Since the rising war cloud of 1859-60 which deluged our Country in the blood of brothers, our Nation has not been so agitated, divided and excited as it is to-day from ocean to ocean—North, South, East and West, on the great financial question, which is a vital issue of this campaign; and its settlement is fraught with threatenings and omens indicating political combinations, upheavals and surprises which our shrewdest politicians seem unmindful of or unwilling to recognize.

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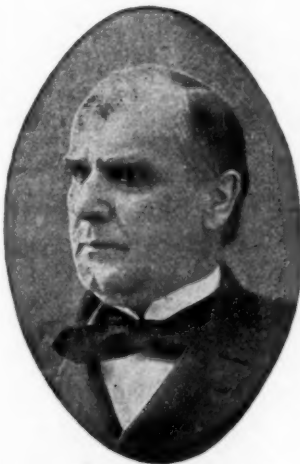
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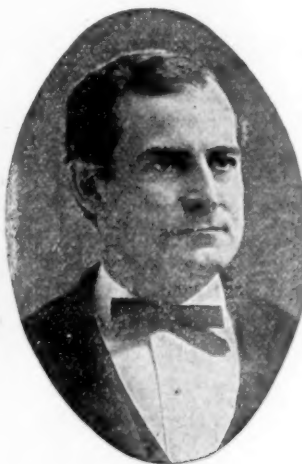
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CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., July 8, 1896.
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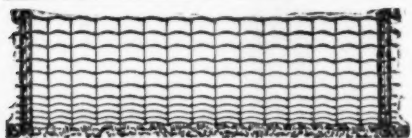
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